

AUGUST, 1927

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
*of AMERICA***



THE LAWS of our International Organization are made by the International Conventions and the officers are obligated to carry out those laws. All local unions should realize that upon accepting a charter from the International Union they agree to observe the laws contained in the Constitution—not one or two sections, but every section of the Constitution.



IT SEEMS, every now and then, throughout the country, certain local unions forget the laws governing the presenting of wage scales and the endorsement of strikes.



NO LOCAL UNION has any right, under the law, to present a wage scale without first having said wage scale endorsed by the Joint Council—where a Joint Council exists—and then forwarded to the General President for endorsement. This is made very clear in the Constitution.



LOCAL UNIONS presenting wage scales to their employers without having said scales approved by the International Union not only deliberately and wilfully violate the Constitution but also leave themselves liable not to receive any assistance, financial or moral, from the International should they become involved in any difficulty with their employers.



RECENTLY a local in the East presented a wage scale without the International endorsement, failed to reach an agreement, voted to strike, asked the National office for endorsement, were refused, got quite peeved, and finally had to pull in their horns with their employers, and were made by their actions helpless.

[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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Labor Sunday Message, 1927

THE CHURCH and Labor hold many common ideals. The Gospel of Jesus the Carpenter, which is the foundation of the Christian Church, rests upon the love of God, who is the Father, and the service of all men, who are brothers. The social ideals of Labor rest upon the essentially religious principles of service and sacrifice, of creative work, of brotherly friendliness, and of social justice. In the support of these common ideals, Labor and the Church stand together.

On this Sunday, devoted to the cause of Labor, it is appropriate for every Church to reaffirm its support and allegiance to the common moral issues to which both Labor and religion are committed. The Church holds that human personality is sacred, and opposes all forms of exploitation and human degradation. It protests against the employment of children of tender years in denial of their right to growth and education, and the employment of men and women for over-long periods of labor. It stands for the payment of wages sufficient both to sustain and to enhance life, the right of workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and protection against unemployment and occupational accidents and diseases.

It is fitting, too, that every Church should continually affirm its belief in the application of the principles of Jesus in every industrial relation. The spirit of goodwill expressed in advancing forms of industrial co-

operation can reconcile the differences between management and men, and eliminate the human and material wastes of conflict. That these statements are not vague ideals, but are actual programs coming to pass, is shown by the proposals of the American Federation of Labor for co-operation with management to increase efficiency and production, and by the growing number of instances where Labor and management are actually working together for these same purposes.

Unceasing concern for the lot of the workers, their wives and children, is the inevitable expression by the Churches of that love which led Christ to turn to the multitudes and to become the passionate advocate of their welfare. The labor movement is the self-conscious organized expression of the workers' struggle for a more abundant life. It is impossible for the Church of Christ to devote itself passionately to the welfare of the masses of the people and not to have sympathetic relations with organized Labor. This does not mean that the Church should become partisan, but rather that it must fulfill the commands of Christ in expressing His intense human interest. In fact the Church has a right to expect the support of its members, in principle at least, in its efforts to lift the status of the under-privileged. In striving for the better life for them the Church finds itself touching elbows with Labor, and they together may perform a great service in the promotion of a more just and brotherly order in America. —Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Labor Injunction Can Be Defeated

The Appellate Division in New York City has joined the Court of Appeals—the highest tribunal in that

State—in urging that labor injunctions should not be issued indiscriminately.

"The inference of a court of equity in labor disputes directed either against employer or laborer, should be exercised sparingly and with caution," said the Appellate Division's decision.

The views of these two courts are an acknowledgment that trade union agitation against the labor injunction is bearing fruit.

It is too much to expect that courts will frankly state that this process is wrong. It is more likely that the labor injunction will fall into disuse, just in proportion as labor maintains an uncompromising agitation against it.

As the public understands the unfairness of the labor injunction, courts will respond to the new viewpoint. Eventually, some high court justice may bravely announce that the injunction process is only intended to apply where the plaintiff has no other remedy at law and that this writ must never interfere with personal relations.

An Appeal Which Should Be Ignored

To All Organized Labor:

Greeting: My attention has been called to printed circulars addressed to the membership of organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and signed by Ben Gold and L. Landy and Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. These circulars state that a strike is in effect in the Fur Workers' industry in New York and appeal for funds to support this strike and to supply relief and legal expenses.

The membership of organized labor is requested to ignore this appeal and to refuse to contribute funds to these committees. This request is made because there is no strike

in effect between the Fur Manufacturers and the membership of the American Federation of Labor. An agreement was signed by the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union and the Fur Manufacturers. Said agreement was approved by the American Federation of Labor and is in effect. All members of the bona fide international Fur Workers' organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed in the Fur Manufacturing shops. They are working under terms and conditions agreed to between their representatives and the Fur Manufacturers.

Ben Gold is not connected with the American Federation of Labor or with the International Fur Workers' Union. He was legally and constitutionally expelled from membership in the International Fur Workers' Union. He is now leading a dual movement and is calling upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor for funds with which to support and carry on this dual organization. Neither Ben Gold nor any member of his committees is authorized by the American Federation of Labor to solicit or collect funds from those who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

If the members of organized labor would answer the appeal of Ben Gold and send money to him they would be contributing funds to further the cause of a dual organization committed to Communistic principles and policies. The membership of the American Federation of Labor can not consistently make financial contributions to those who are seeking to destroy the American Federation of Labor.

Industrial peace prevails in the Fur Manufacturing industry and in the Ladies' Garment Workers' industry in New York City. The agreements in effect between the manufacturers and organized labor will

continue in effect for more than a year, at least. These workers who are employed under these contracts are loyal to the American Federation of Labor and are refusing to have anything to do with the dual organizations represented by Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. The American Federation of Labor will assist and help the workers who remain loyal to the organized labor movement in every possible way.

Please give publicity to this communication. Read it at your next meeting and refuse, in a most definite way, to respond to the appeal of Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. Do not make financial contributions to any of these appeals which are sent you as they do not bear the signature or approval of any representative of the American Federation of Labor. In this way you can avoid making contributions to Communists and to the Communist organization. By refusing to respond to these appeals you can prevent your funds from being used against you.

Fraternally yours,
WM. GREEN,
President American Federation
of Labor.

Publicity Is Labor's Mighty Weapon

The history of trade unionism includes many theories that organized workers forced employers to abandon.

No longer is heard the cry: "I refuse to be dictated to; I run my own business; if you don't like working conditions, git out!"

Other discarded theories are:
Compulsory arbitration.
Wages by law.
Outlawing the right to cease work.
Low wages cheapen production.
Incorporation of trade unions.
Wages are based on the law of supply and demand.

The short work day injures workers' morals.

These theories were all urged with the fervor that is now expended on the company "union" and other paternalisms.

They were defended by men who were called learned. Today they have no open champions. Their passing is a tribute to the soundness of organized labor's judgment.

Each one of these theories was based on control of the workers by the State or by employers.

These direct attacks have been replaced by subtle opposition.

Mental dope has replaced the bludgeon.

Anti-union strategy is flank attack rather than frontal movements, as in the days when the State was urged to stop strikes and set wages by law.

Opponents now profess acceptance of collective bargaining but insist it be applied through their company "union." They have changed tactics, but not principle.

Opponents yet refuse to grant employees freedom to control their own lives. This right will be acknowledged when workers discredit paternal schemes and the company "union."

This is not only possible but it is necessary.

The workers have exposed other theories that were just as strongly entrenched.—News Letter.

The Old Order Changes

Oklahoma oil operators, headed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, agreed to limit production. They appointed an oil czar to enforce the pact.

The pledge is not generally observed. Some of the signers are doing a strikebreaking stunt and the oil czar has asked the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to aid him in compelling the operators to live up to their agreement.

Suppose employees of the anti-un-

ion Baldwin Locomotive Works organized and made this declaration:

"Our hours are too long. We produce too much and the plant is on a 10 per cent capacity. Let us reduce hours."

Or suppose employees of the steel trust, now on a 70 per cent production basis, took the same position?

Would the public be as uninformed on these movements as in the case of oil operators, who go so far as to ask the State to aid them?

The Oklahoma situation is significant and sensational. It is the latest phase of a silent upheaval in industry.—News Letter.

Engineers Assess for Business Plans

Cleveland.—A lessening of enthusiasm for business ventures marks the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The elaborate structure of banks, trust companies, coal mining and Florida land has compelled the convention to levy an assessment of \$5 a month for 24 months on the members. The assets are known as "frozen"—that is, they are good, but cannot be moved at present.

The convention adopted a drastic reorganization plan. The office of president has been abolished, and the new grand chief engineer, Al Johnston, will be in complete charge of the brotherhood, as was the rule before the change under the late Warren S. Stone.

Charges have been preferred against President Prenter and other officials who are accused of handling the brotherhood's affairs carelessly. Assistant Grand Chief Bissett was authorized to immediately enforce economies in the management of the brotherhood's Florida land venture.

The brotherhood's insurance features are in no way involved. The delegates are agreed that their financial affairs will be adjusted and that

the heavy assessment will not continue for two years.—News Letter.

It's the Cheerful Ones Who Live Longest

What is your attitude toward life? Are you gloomy, apprehensive, fearful of something dreadful about to happen, longfaced and down-hearted?

Do you never laugh and play and have a good time? Do you go to the movies, the town meeting, the church entertainment, or indulge in some other form of amusement?

Or do you work and slave and study and worry and look forward to unpleasant things? Just what is your outlook on life?

Did anybody ever tell you that hearty laughing is an aid to digestion, good heart action and an active liver? Well, it is.

Between the abdominal cavity, containing the stomach, liver and intestines and the chest cavity, containing lungs and heart, is a muscular membrane, called the diaphragm. When you laugh or breathe deeply this structure moves powerfully, like the wings of a pair of bellows.

This action massages and stimulates the stomach and intestines. It increases the circulation. In short, it acts in such a manner as to encourage stomach intestinal and digestive functions.

Good-natured, laughter practising persons are far less likely to have indigestion and other ailments than the sedate, solemn, quiet, unhappy man who never has emotional movement enough to frighten a fly from his vest button. Cheer up, old friend, and laugh a bit!

There is real, curative, disease-dispelling, health-inviting virtue in laughter. Show me a man whose stomach shakes like a bowl-full of jelly every time he laughs and who laughs some every hour and I'll point to a man who has fine digestion and a good chance for long life.

What is the purpose of exercise? It is intended to stimulate the heart and circulation. That is what active use of the muscles does for you.

Laughter, enthusiasm, emotion—these do exactly the same thing exercise does. They excite the heart, setting it to bounding and pounding, sending the blood in rushing streams of cleansing power to every part of the body.

I wish we had more cheer, more happiness, more laughter, in the world. Let's form a society for the promotion of laughing. It will help to extend the span of life.

Don't be afraid to laugh. Don't hesitate to laugh out loud.

Of course, you should not force a laugh. Relax a bit from your stern life, listen to some funny yarns, read some light literature, look at funny pictures and let yourself go for a while. Renew your youth and your enjoyment of simpler and lighter things. It will do you good, make you a better neighbor, and increase your chance of long life.—By Royal S. Copeland, M. D.

Patent Rights

New York City.—Whenever the public imagination is stirred it inspires inventive genius, Lindbergh's feat brought a flood of airplane patent applications to the Patent Office. News of a sale of a basic patent for a large sum acts the same way. The lure of easy money stimulates mechanically minded persons. The result was 1,000 patents issued in one week, a record for the nation.

"Here in America there is something which makes for invention," asserts Milton Wright, associate editor of the *Scientific American*, an authority on the problems inventors face. "A man will grow to middle age in some foreign land without ever adding a single constructive idea to industry. Then he will migrate to this country. Within a year,

as like as not, we find him knocking at the doors of the Patent Office."

Although three-fourths of the industrial wealth of the nation is based directly or indirectly on patent rights, the obtaining of a patent is but one-fourth the journey toward realizing any profit on the device. That is why, unless an inventor has a meal ticket in the form of a job or else is working for a company that is paying his way, he frequently can not market his idea for what it is worth.

The man who conceives an invention has usually a vision of great rewards. Yet the moment his name appears in the Official Gazette announcing that he has made an original contribution he is beset by sharks. Promoters write to him saying they have a customer for his invention. For \$6 or \$10 they say they will put him in touch with a manufacturer. The chances are ten to one he will never hear of them again if he falls for their lure. So-called inventors' institutes badger him.

Patents enrich the inventor either through sale outright to a purchaser, by the manufacture and sale of the device itself by the inventor and his associates, or leasing the machine to others and collecting on a royalty basis.

Fabulous sums have been made by inventors. A few of these can be given:

At least fifty patents yield more than \$1,000,000 a year, 300 yield more than \$500,000, 20,000 yield more than \$100,000 a year.

Gillette made more than \$2,500,000 a year out of the safety razor.

Glidden, a farmer, made \$1,000,000 out of the simple idea of the barbed wire fence.

Sturtevant made \$6,000,000 out of a wooden shoe peg.

The man who made the Kiddie Kar for his three-year-old son made a million dollars in six years.

The autographic attachment on the

Kodak was sold for \$300,000 outright.

These men were more than inventors. They were either very well advised, or else were successful as salesmen or manufacturers of their product. Every mechanic is likely to invent. If he profits it depends on other factors.—By International Labor News Service.

Wage Cuts Would Harm Business

New York.—A wage reduction would intensify any business decline that may temporarily appear, is the frank statement in the Magazine of Wall Street by "one of the greatest financial experts in the country."

"For reasons of policy, it has been deemed best not to disclose his identity," says this recognized financial publication.

The expert says:

"Since the high level of wages in itself has contributed to our prosperity, there would be danger in tinkering with existing schedules. Unless business should run into a broad decline, it seems better to let wage rates stand where they are and let the corporations take up the difference. That is, from the broader standpoint it would probably be better that profits be smaller for corporations than to subject labor to smaller wages.

"In the first place, our accumulated wealth is so great that we can stand a short period of less profitable business. In the second place, to arbitrarily cut wages when conditions as at present are uncertain would hasten a protracted decline in profits, something that the wage cut would be designed to prevent. Hence, it is important to keep wages where they are and trust to an early improvement in the outlook.

"While temporarily profits may not be so great and while they may decline somewhat further, this is the inevitable reaction from a period of sus-

tained high profits. Every business man expects minor fluctuations in his profits and few important people are really worried as to the outlook." —News Letter.

Electricity and Industry

Many who think of our country as a great nation industrially, think only of industries in the large cities. But the industrial output of country towns and small cities is gradually surpassing in volume the output of the great metropolises.

Just as country towns and smaller cities hold preponderance of newspaper circulation in the nation, so the thousands of smaller industries hold the preponderance of pay rolls and general production, except in a few highly specialized industries.

This remarkable rural growth has taken place largely within the last 25 years, and would have been impossible without the far-reaching benefits derived from electrical development.

Large power plants and interconnected systems which deliver power at practically any point, have enabled industries to move from crowded centers to smaller towns, and even into the country.

Better living and labor conditions have resulted.

Electricity has given every hamlet light and modern entertainment, while the telephone and automobile have made neighbors out of the whole nation.

Radio, the youngest child of electricity, has brought the rural districts into immediate and constant communication with the metropolitan centers.

Is it any wonder the country towns and smaller cities grow, when they have virtually all the advantages and conveniences enjoyed in the largest cities, without the disadvantages?

Electricity is the reason for our

marvelous rural and smaller city transformation.

Hydroelectric plants can be established on thousands of streams and electric power distributed for the use of all the people. This will go a long way toward making the use of electricity possible in the small towns and rural districts. Millions more of the people can be served under proper establishments of these plants.—By Frank E. Wolfe.

"Right to Work" Not Property

Any property right is derived from ownership or right of use.

If the right to work is property, then human labor must be an article, a commodity; that is, some inanimate thing, something that can be bought and sold. This involves more than a mere legal question, but the legal aspect of the question is based upon physical facts, and upon the method of reasoning by which the conclusion is deduced.

Among thinking men it has never been held that work is purely manual labor. The work of the hands, however mechanical, involves something of mentality. In all kinds of work the mental and the physical elements are differentials; sometimes the manual predominates, sometimes the mental, but in no kind of work is either wholly absent.

Work, whether termed mental or manual, is the expression of the creative ability of the individual; it is power to create, whether an idea, a fact, or a piece of furniture; in all, it is the human attribute.

There is no manner of human labor that is a thing apart from the body and the mind of the human being. Commodities and articles of commerce are the products of human labor exercised upon materials.

There is as great a difference between human labor and articles and commodities as between that wonderful thing we call life and the ma-

terials that have neither thought nor vision.

No authority outside of a free man has a right to dictate control over the use of labor power.

But the classification of labor power as property is necessary to the issuance of a writ of injunction to regulate that labor power.—A. F. of L. convention declaration.

On Guard

In the flood of misrepresentation that has plagued the trade unions since the signing of the armistice, we have in effect turned the other cheek. There has been no adequate and comprehensive reply. The hired men of the calumny squad have taken courage of their immunity and so now each new effort surpasses that immediately preceding it.

On the other hand, the unions seem to be indifferent, firm in their conviction that they are so strong they cannot be affected. Let them say what they please; what do we care, might aptly describe the attitude. They are certainly saying what they please, a mouthful of it. A recent issue of one of the prominent and widely circulated weekly publications went the entire distance—murder, rapine, arson.

It is no exaggeration to predict that unless the unions arouse themselves and tell their story, in five years they will have no audience. Indeed, so much damage has already been done that the work of undoing the damage will be long and arduous.

Public opinion is a tremendous force and an undoubted asset to the cause it favors. No human agency can stand against it, can hope to succeed without its affirmative expression. The elements in human society that are opposed to combinations of labor know this. They have a high regard for propaganda. They may deride it when used against them, and at the same time be assiduous in its use in

promoting their own interests. The work that has been done by them in hostility to the unions is proof of the value they attach to it.—James M. Lynch.

Is There a Better Way to Win for Unionism?

Officials of some international unions are considering a change in the whole method of conducting organizing work. They say: Why should we expect to get members when we tell them what scoundrels we think they are for being outside of our organization?

They add: Why not tell them about the benefits of trade unionism instead—why not give them the argument for being inside instead of roasting them for being outside?

These officials contemplate what might be called "sales literature," which means literature explaining trade unionism and its benefits. They think trade unionism offers enough to win on its merits. They believe they can win men over better than they have been trying to drive them over.

It may be that organizing work is on the eve of important changes.

This plan has another phase. It is to be localized—an intensive effort in a given spot. What is happening is that the methods of business houses are being considered for this trade union field.

It is something worth thinking about.

Employers' Paternal Schemes Are Shaky

The paternalism of employers is shaky and trade union predictions are being verified.

This paternalism developed following the World War. Company "unions" were formed and profit-sharing and pension plans were extended.

Fantasy and autocracy, propagan-

dists and yes-men were enthusiastic over the new (?) system that would usher in an "industrial democracy" and end organized labor.

The paternal plans were so simple. Gentility and contentment would replace militant trade unionism and the workers' reward would be a matter of bookkeeping.

The hopes are fading. The picture has lost its power to charm.

The company "union" is discredited. The public is no longer fooled by this boss controlled machinery.

The employers' profit - sharing scheme to control workers has been outlawed in Massachusetts by the Supreme Court of that State.

The court holds that employers cannot be the sole judge in a dispute with employes over profit-sharing. This decision gives the workers a voice. The fear of litigation will cause less discussion on the value of a scheme that is intended to hold workers to their task on a promise of dividing profits that scientific book-keeping fails to conceal.

Employers' old-age pension systems are also under fire.

The recent disillusion of employes of the Morris packing plant, Chicago, shows how slender is the pension hope for workers who refuse to organize and who depend upon promises rather than upon themselves.

The Morris employes refused to aid in raising wages. For many years they were confident that that corporation would aid them in old age. The plant was taken over by the Armour Packing Corporation and the pension was abolished. The employes failed to secure relief in the courts, and their experience is an object lesson to other trustful non-unionists.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions, appointed by the governor, under authority of the State Legislature, has made a searching study of old-age pensions.

The commission reports that of the

approximately 400 plans in industrial establishments of this country, practically all of them are financially unsound. No provision is made for meeting obligations that will increase as the number of aged workers increase.

This means ultimate repudiation or selling out, as did the Morris concern. In either event, the worker is thrown on the street in his declining years.

In reviewing this report, the Monthly Review, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, makes this significant comment:

"The plans in general amount to little more than a promise that 'if everything goes right, and you do nothing wrong all your life and stay with us till you get old, and if, when the time comes, we can afford to do it and still think you are deserving, we may grant you a pension such as we shall then think proper.'"

Labor can add nothing to these indictments.

Paternalism is as old as humanity, but in every period are found those who believe a system that destroys independence and makes fawners of men will thrive under a new and attractive title.—Garment Worker.

Workers Are Healthy; All Records Broken

New York.—America's working men are healthier this year than ever before, according to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The month of May, with a death rate of 8.7 per thousand among the company's 18,000,000 industrial policyholders, set a new low record for the Metropolitan; and the records for the four preceding months show the health conditions among the industrial populations of the United States and Canada to have been better than during the corresponding period of any preceding year.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza have been registering declines since January 1. There were fewer suicides in May than in May last year, and less than half as many cases of measles and whooping cough. Diphtheria mortality is running higher, and there is a slight increase in heart disease and cancer deaths.—News Letter.

Millions of Profits Given Stockholders

New York.—Dividend and interest disbursements during July established a new record for all time. Investors received a sum in excess of \$550,000,000, compared with half a billion a year ago.

An Internal Revenue Bureau report shows that there were 207 persons in the millionaire class in 1925, as against 75 in 1924. Gross income of corporations in 1925 totaled more than \$118,000,000,000.

Company Shuts off Water from Miners

Pittsburgh.—Blocked by court procedure in an effort to oust union miners from company houses, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation has cut off the water supply of several company towns.

Horace F. Baker, president of the company, said this action will "merely" force the miners to carry water a quarter of a mile, more or less. Commenting on the claim that the company's action may cause an epidemic, Baker said: "Let the miners boil the water."

The corporation has stopped the delivery of goods to mining towns in an effort to drive union miners out of company houses. The miners have a test case before the State Supreme Court. A decision will not be made for several months.

The company recently abrogated

its agreement with the United Mine Workers and is attempting to operate on an anti-union basis.—News Letter.

Chain Stores for Clothing in Four Years Predicted

New York.—Nation-wide chains of retail and clothing and department stores will control the woolen industry in the near future, was predicted by William J. Baxter, director of the Wool and Clothing Research Bureau of America, in a statement just made public.

"Within four years," Mr. Baxter said, "the entire business of supplying clothing to the nation will be controlled either by single concerns, developing wool from its raw stage to the finished product—clothing—and selling it direct to the consumer, or by two separate organizations dividing the work.

"In the near future the whole industry will be controlled by nation-wide chains of retail clothing and department stores. Therefore, we suggest that mills adjust their business and invest their capital along lines that are in harmony with what's ahead."—News Letter.

Stultify Minds of Mill Children

Raleigh, N. C.—A stinging indictment of the out-of-date education imposed on the children of the cotton mill workers by the textile barons of North Carolina is contained in an article by Prof. R. M. Trabue of the University of North Carolina, in a recent issue of the North Carolina Teacher, reviewing the book, "A Study of the Mill Schools of North Carolina."

"Standard tests show that in the mill schools the pupils are gaining a very meager grasp of the world and of its problems. These pupils are being fed on the dry bones of an elementary education, and they are not

gaining the appreciations, the attitudes, the habits, and the understanding which will make them capable of taking an intelligent part in the affairs of the state."

In addition to stultifying the minds of the cotton mill workers' children, Prof. Trabue declares that the cotton mill owners operate under a species of favoritism by which they are only taxed a third as much as other citizens for school purposes:

"This report shows clearly why the mills prefer to establish and maintain separate schools for the children of their employes—in order to avoid paying for a better education.

"In ten representative schools, for example, the cotton mills save a total of 70 thousand dollars annually by paying a subsidy for the continuance of the mill schools beyond the six-months term.

"If these ten mills were to allow their property to be taxed at the same rate as the property around them is taxed for continuing the school term, they would pay three times as much as they are now paying."—News Letter.

Another Upset for "Economists"

"Hand-to-mouth" buying by business men is another reversal that the World War handed the cock-sure type of economist.

Under this system merchants do not carry large stocks that are often bought at peak prices and which mean a loss when prices decline.

Through closely-knit organizations the business man knows economic conditions. He is informed on industrial tendencies and prospects. This makes it unnecessary for him to tie up his resources in stocks that later may be impossible to move.

The new system is of interest to workers because it again emphasizes that so-called "economic laws" are not fixed.

It is not the first time dogmatic

economists have been forced to retreat. They long since abandoned their "iron law of wages" and their opposition to higher wages and shorter hours.

Their hardest jolt was when monopolists shattered their favorite war cry: "The immutable law of supply and demand."

Despite these reverses, this type of economist would have workers believe they possess a divining rod or other occult power.—News Letter.

Organize

If you would add to the strength of your own union—organize the unorganized workers who come in daily contact with you.

If you are a building tradesman, see that every other building tradesman first, on your job, second, on every other job—is organized; then use your influence to the end that the laborers who work with you are organized.

Talk to the grocery, hardware, and other store clerks in your community and urge them to organize, for by united action they can secure many benefits.

Urge organization on bakers, meat cutters, teamsters, truck and transfer drivers, on all wage-earners, for through organization alone can they establish and maintain betterment.

Demand and purchase only union labelled merchandise when and where you can secure it—for this is also practical organizing work and will return you permanent dividends.

ORGANIZE your wives, brothers, sisters and other women folk into union label leagues and urge them into active service for the labor movement.

ORGANIZE workers' study classes in your camp or your town; study and prepare yourself for the greater problems that the future will present.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

ONE OF THE SUBSTANTIAL THINGS accomplished by our organization, since its formation, is that of discouraging the custom of tipping. The only branch of our craft in which tipping prevailed was amongst the Carriage and Hack Drivers, of old, and this has been somewhat inherited by the Taxicab Drivers. This custom, however, is gradually being eliminated amongst union men due to the fact that our union has raised the standard of wages and brought up this class of workers to real high-grade, independent individuals.

The man who accepts a tip is placed somewhat in the position of an humble menial. Arthur Brisbane says: "If you want service in a hotel, or other places, you must tip." He also says that Americans have made fools of themselves by the poor judgment they display in their tipping methods. O. O. McIntyre says: "The white plague of Europe is the tipping system." Everyone knows that McIntyre, Brisbane, and men of their kind, are not penurious, or what is commonly called "tight" in money matters, but are the most practical observers in the literary world of today.

In the hotels in Paris, the waiters get together in a corner, and secretly discuss the lavishness of ignorant Americans who over-tip them and do not confine themselves to the practical, commonsense, regular schedule.

McIntyre, on his return recently from Paris, stated that boisterous Americans, by their loud ordering around of the waiters and their over-lavishness in tipping, have made more enemies for America than anything else that has happened. Not only do the educated and wealthy class of Europe regard the average American as unrefined and rough, but the rank and file of the masses of common people have this idea about the rich and near-rich Americans who visit the hotels and travel throughout Europe. Many of the men in Europe engaged in dining room service as waiters are pretty thoroughly educated and know a real man immediately upon seeing him.

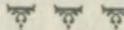
While in the dining room of a hotel in Switzerland, on my visit there, an incident happened which made quite an impression on me. There was an American and his family at a table at the other end of the room when a rather noisy altercation took place between the American and the waiter. I asked the head waiter what the trouble was, and he answered: "That gentleman whistled at the waiter and the waiter resented it." It seems the waiter was an educated Austrian who became crippled financially during the war and had taken a place as waiter in the hotel.

I mention this to show you the little things which help create the wrong impression about Americans in Europe.

Throughout Europe, and especially where tipping prevails extensively, this custom is due to the lack of organization amongst that special craft. Waiters in that country are trained for generations, the father breaking in the son, and so on. They have, therefore, inherited the custom of accepting, expecting and, in some instances, requesting tips. In most hotels in Europe tips are added to the bill under the heading "service charges" and even though you have paid the tips on the bill some of the help expect double tips.

As stated above, our organization has discouraged tipping and the best cure for it is to raise wages. We have endeavored to make the wages of taxicab drivers equal to the wages received by drivers and chauffeurs of all other kinds of vehicles for service rendered.

Some of our chauffeurs in the different cities inform us that tipping is almost a thing of the past and where a tip is given it amounts to very little nowadays. While I would like to help the chauffeurs I am glad that tipping is being eliminated, as we will be able, as we should be, to raise the wages of the taxicab drivers who are members of our organization.



BROTHER W. C. SULLIVAN, Business Agent of Grease Teamsters and Helpers Union No. 735 of Chicago, writes in that they have just signed their wage scale with their employers obtaining, in addition to their splendid present working conditions, one week's vacation each year with pay. The wages the men are now receiving are from \$41.00 to \$45.00 a week. This union has made wonderful progress in recent years and the success of the organization is due somewhat to the splendid efforts put forth by the officers of the union.

No one, a few years ago, ever thought that the men who pick up grease around the stores and restaurants in large cities would ever get a vacation with pay, but this union has made this possible for its members. Many of our other unions are also getting vacations for their members. Drivers and chauffeurs toiling hard throughout the year need rest and relaxation just as much as the bank clerk or the bookkeeper.

Great credit is due the membership of this union for the conditions they have made for themselves in the particular industry in which they are employed.



VICE-PRESIDENT MICHAEL CASEY of San Francisco is now somewhere in Europe. As was stated in a previous issue, he has been selected by the American Federation of Labor to represent that body at the British Trades Union Congress, which opens its sessions on Labor Day in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Before sailing from New York, he was tendered a banquet by the Joint Council of that city, which took place in Cavanagh's dining room on West 23rd Street, one of the oldest and most reliable eating houses in New York and patronized by the best people, or those who want real food.

One of Cavanagh's old-time beefsteak dinners and all the trimmings that goes with it—and that means all kinds of trimmings—was served.

Every local union in New York and New Jersey, connected with the Joint Council, was represented at the banquet by their respective boards and salaried officers. General Organizer Michael Cashal acted as toastmaster and had full charge of the arrangements, assisted by a committee from the Joint Council. The workers on the floor, assisting Brother Cashal, were Brother Thomas Lyons of the Express Drivers Local No. 808, Brother Timothy Conroy of the Building Material Teamsters No. 282 and Joseph McCrann of the Truck Drivers Local No. 807.

Mike Cashal in introducing Brother Casey referred to the work he had done throughout the district in which he is located and the kind of man he has always been found to be by those visiting San Francisco, and

ended his speech by presenting Brother Casey with a purse of gold in the name of the Joint Council of Teamsters in New York City.

Brother Casey responded in a suitable and appreciative manner. General President Tobin and Brother J. M. Gillespie were present.

It was a most enjoyable evening—one never to be forgotten, especially in view of the harmonious co-operation and spirit of good will now prevailing amongst our unions in that district as compared with the dissatisfied and disgruntled membership and the disrupted condition of our organization which prevailed there a few years ago.

Our unions throughout New York and New Jersey are gradually growing stronger and becoming more influential every day.

The tribute paid Brother Casey by those participating and especially by the Joint Council of New York was a credit to the movement in the district and well deserved by the party to whom it was tendered.

It is good to have lived to note the change that has taken place amongst our membership in that district during the past twenty years and any man should be proud to be connected with an organization which is capable, from a brotherly point of view, of doing that which was done by the New York Joint Council in tendering this banquet, as a mark of respect, to Michael Casey.

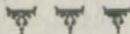


THE BUILDING TRADES in Newark, New Jersey, are certainly helping our unions in that district, and especially the Hoisting Engineers who have taken over twenty of their members off jobs in order to help the Building Material Drivers.

I want our unions throughout the country to remember the Hoisting Engineers for their helpfulness to us in Newark, also in New York, where Brother McCaffrey informs me they have gone the full limit for him.



IF WE WILL ALL PULL TOGETHER now and continue to do so, forgetting our petty, little jealousies; remembering our obligation to be faithful to one another; having in mind that unless we pull together our unions will, one by one, become disintegrated and destroyed; also having in mind that by sticking together and fighting as we have for the past twenty years, we can continue to make our local unions and the International the greatest Labor institution in America.



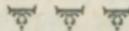
THE ICE WAGON DRIVERS local of Cleveland has two new men on the road as business representatives, Brother Brinkman and Brother Whitlock. They are doing good and have just settled up their new agreement, gaining six hours reduction in their working week. This local in a short time will be back again in its old-time standing.



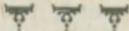
THE UNION, either national or local, that believes it is so powerful that it cannot be overcome, is surely riding for a bad fall. When either the officers or members get so blind or so full of their own importance they are near the end of their rope. Look at the English trade union movement, once the most powerful organization in the world. They are today

shattered and broken, mainly because, after sixty years of organization, some swelled, hot-headed leaders believed they could not be licked.

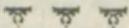
Put this down in your little book: You are not all-powerful and you can be beaten. Don't be blind like the Kaiser.



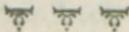
DON'T START ANYTHING you can't finish. That goes on strikes especially. The fellow who blows most about what he is going to do three months ahead of a strike usually is a windbag, and is the first that wants to quit.



DON'T BE JEALOUS of the man beside you; if you are it will eat your peace of mind and you will never get anywhere. Jealousy gnaws the very life out of a man, sucks his happiness, and leaves him a mental wreck.



REMEMBER THE WORDS of Tolstoy, that great writer and the most loved of all the Russians, who said, "When I want to be really happy I make someone else happy. I visit and encourage some poor creature, or perhaps a friend who helped me when I needed a friend, and if I can give him something to smooth the rough road I do so; if I have nothing to give at least I cheer him up, although my own load is heavy. This makes me happier and God knows we all need a little happiness."



ON JULY 8TH, Local No. 705 of Chicago, Ill., found themselves in a position where they had to take the Oil Drivers and Station Employes out on strike in one of the large companies. An effort was made to bring about a new agreement and an increase in pay for the members engaged in that particular line of work; but the company decided against anything of the kind.

As soon as the strike was called, after meeting all the requirements of the International Union, the rest of the oil companies locked out their men. The following day, July 9th, the Committee representing the local union and the company's committee got together and a satisfactory settlement was reached; whereby an increase was granted of five (\$5.00) dollars a month to the Station Employes and seven (\$7.50) dollars and a half a month to all Drivers. An agreement was signed for two years, and all the men went back to work.

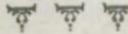
The General Executive Board of the International Union gave Local No. 705 a unanimous strike endorsement for the two thousand men affected.

Congratulations are in order for the success and good work of the local's committee. Patrick J. Berrell, International Third Vice-President, is the President of Local No. 705; George Kidd is the Secretary-Treasurer. Both brothers were very active on this committee and much of the good will established is due to their efforts. Chicago Joint Council No. 25 gave their endorsement to the strike; which, of course, meant a strong Council Committee ready to help in any way if it was necessary.

THE LAUNDRY WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local No. 181 of Cincinnati, Ohio, settled up their agreement July 8th, for two years, with an increase of two (\$2.00) dollars a week. This is one of the best locals of laundry drivers in the International Union.

Brother Frank Weizenecker, President and Business Representative of the union, was chairman of the committee representing the drivers; Brother Thomas J. Farrell represented the International Union. Brother Edward Meyer, Assistant Auditor, and Brother John M. Gillespie, acting for General President Daniel J. Tobin, attended the final meeting of the union at which the agreement was accepted.

Congratulations are extended to those handling this situation and bringing about a peaceful settlement, for a strike vote had been taken and the men were ready to go out, if necessary. Careful and intelligent work on the part of the committee and those assisting did away with the necessity of any such action and trouble was avoided.

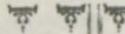


THE CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY was begun by the Knights of Labor in 1882. Colorado was the first state, in 1887, to make it a legal holiday. Since then most of the states of the Union have made it a holiday; also Canada. This day is honored with parades and various demonstrations to show the world that the improved conditions of labor are appreciated.

Many workers do not know of the great sacrifices made in the past to which Labor Day is dedicated. They simply take it for granted and never think to spend it in any way except for pleasure. The day should be set aside, in so far as it is possible, by trade unionists to show those on the outside that they belong in the great Labor Movement. The children of today, who will be the men and women workers of tomorrow, should be educated through these manifestations of our faith in trade unions and shown the right road to progress. A parade is always impressive to a child, and if taught early in life that Labor is celebrating on this day the successes of the past year, that thought will always be in the mind of the boy or girl viewing such an exhibition.

If we take the trouble to think about it, readily enough we can realize what goes on during other holidays; such as: Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Armistice Day. Other organizations like the G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans and the American Legion, you will notice, put themselves out to observe and perpetuate the deeds of former members by having the proper kind of celebration. Even Thanksgiving Day is set apart annually to give thanks for benefits bestowed from the days of the early Pilgrim Fathers.

Do not let the first Monday in September drop back into just a day of amusement; keep it growing bigger in vision for the Labor Movement that has given so much to many of us. Should you have neglected to put forth any effort last year, make up for it in 1927 and keep it in mind for the years to come.



No man is worth his salt who has not a feeling of compassion for weaker ones, for the unfortunates of life and poor dumb animals.

Crime, small and great, can only

truly be stayed by education—not the education of the intellect only, which is on some men wasted, and for others mischievous—but education of the heart, which is alike good and necessary for all.—John Ruskin.

LOCAL UNIONS desiring the sanction of a strike from the International Executive Board should send the request in in a letter to the General President, stating plainly that the Joint Council in the district has endorsed said strike request, also stating the questions at issue, or the difference existing between the employers and the local union.



THE SECRETARY of the Joint Council, immediately upon endorsing a strike request for a local union, should notify the International President.

Before the Joint Council endorses a strike request it should find out whether or not it has endorsed the wage scale of the local union.



LOCAL UNIONS are expected to handle their own grievances and not call on the International Office for a man to come to their city to adjust some matter which should be handled by the local union itself. International Officers are not intended to be business agents for local unions.



WHEN A STRIKE takes place, after the endorsement of the General Executive Board has been granted, the names of the men on strike should be sent in to the General Office, as otherwise the General Office cannot, and will not, forward strike benefit check.



A STRIKE without endorsement of the General Executive Board is an illegal strike.

Official Magazine of the
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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA